Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Consiitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. **CARLOTTE, NORTH-CARCLINA, JULY 25, 1845.** **NUMBER 219.**

SPEECH OF MR. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN,

In the House of Commons, on 26th Dec. 1844, on the bill to authorize the foreclosure of the Mortgage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and in reply to Mr. Moore, of Halifax.

Mr. Speaker: It has been well remarked by all who preceded me that the present is one of the most important measures of the Session. It is one to which public attention is turned with a mixed feeling of anxiety and interest, and one that in its final result, whatver may be our action here, is destined to effect more or less all sections, all classes, all conditions of people in the State of North Carolina.

Its magnitude and importance, justly entitle the public to the expectation that their representatives will enlist an active exertion of all their faculties in the extrication of the State from the almost overwhelming embarrassment in which she has been involved by unguarded legislation.

These reasonable expectations of the public I for one have labored not to disappoint; and whatever may be the peculiarities of my views upon this subject, they have been adopted and are entertained with a sincere desire to subserve the interests of the State.

Union of sentiment too, Mr. Speaker, that is indispensable at all times to effective action, is highly desirable in the present instance, but notwithstanding the advantages resulting from such harmony, I am forced to differ—to differ materially, Sir, with your Committee who have had this subject under investigation, in many of their recommendations.

There is one conviction however, that the report of the Committee by its clear exhibit of facts and forcible reasoning, has driven home to the mind of every man—it is the conviction that the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company is totally and irretrievably insolvent—insolvent far beyond the most sanguine hope of redemption. Nay, more, that it was insolvent on the 12th January, 1841, insolvent on the 9th January, 1839, the very day and very hour when the State by authority of her Legislature endorsed its bonds for the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars; and further, that the Company never has seen the day since its operations began when it was otherwise than insolvent.

This disastrous condition of the Company, we are told by the gentleman from Bertie, (Mr. Cherry) will bring ruin upon many of the Stockholders who have embarked their all in the enterprise.

For such persons, Mr. Speaker, I hope I am not wanting in sympathy. But at the same time there is a broader and more general sympathy that takes possession of my breast. It is the sympathy for the thousands of human beings in the State who are unable to bear the burden of taxation, one farthing heavier without being deprived of the actual necessaries of life. This latter feeling denies me the pleasure of entertaining any thing in the nature of a practical sympathy at this time for the Stockholders in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

As to the present insolvency of the Company but one course of conduct suggests itself to my mind, that we can prudently adopt. It is to apply the same rule that is usually applied under similar circumstances to individuals. In the ordinary affairs of life when a man becomes insolvent, his creditors, or those who are bound for the payment of his debts, dispose of his assets and apply the proceeds arising therefrom as far as they will go to the payment of such debts. Here we have the case of a Rail Road Company declared by your Committee and by resolution of the present General Assembly to be insolvent, and for which Company the State is bound as security in the payment of a large amount of money. Now in order to apply the common rule as alluded to, it is incumbent upon the present Legislature to cause to be sold, the Rail Road itself and all other property both real and personal belonging to the Company, and the proceeds of the same to be applied to the liquidation of their debts for which the State of North Carolina is ultimately bound.

This much Sir, your Committee have recommended, and with a view to carry into effect this recommendation have submitted the bill now under consideration. Thus far I cordially agree with the Committee; but to that portion of the Bill that authorizes the Governor to bid four hundred thousand Dollars for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road in behalf of the State I utterly dissent. By what process of reasoning, your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the State should purchase the Road at the sum above named they do not inform us, upon what calculation, upon what principle of finance this recommendation is based, I must confess I am unable to see. Certainly it is not grounded on the report of the Committee; for nothing could be more at variance and inconsistent with that report. There we find it stated that the receipts of the Road for the past eighteen months, only amount to seven thousand dollars, which sum is equivalent to six per cent per annum on seventy-nine thousand dollars — If then the State is to gain by any investment in this Road she should not pay more for it than seventy nine thousand dollars, for if she goes beyond that sum then, according to the statistics contained in the report of your Committee, the dividend upon the investment will be less than six per cent, and consequently the investment an injudicious one.

But in case this Bill is adopted and the Governor purchases the road at four hundred thousand dollars, what per cent. upon this sum will the State be enabled to draw from the clear profits of the Road? A little less than one and a half per cent per annum. This result is deducible from the facts reported to this house by the Committee, for if the profits of the road for eighteen months be seven thousand dollars, the proportional profits for twelve months will be a sum equal to one and a half per cent per annum, on four hundred thousand dollars. It would be a strange principle of finance, Mr. Speaker, that could induce us to make an investment that would only pay one and a half per cent, at a time when money is well worth to us six per cent per annum.

Nor does your Committee give any probable assurance that the profits of the road in future will be increased beyond the profits for the past eighteen months. On the contrary the annual report of the Company exhibits a gradual decrease in the receipts since its operations first began. It is urged however in debate, that the recent transfer of the Southern Mail to this line will augment the receipts of the road. The facts of the case are, the conductors of the road will nominally receive ten thousand dollars, additional 'Mail pay,' from the General Government, but in reality their clear receipts from that source will rather be diminished than otherwise. To sustain this I need but refer members to the irregularities falling under their own knowledge of the Nothern Mails transported over this road. And it is at once conclusive, that if the Wilmington Company can no longer afford to transport the great Southern Mail, for the price paid by Government, the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road with far less punctuality and expedition, will not be benefitted by the transfer.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is no necessity for my resorting to isolated facts in the report before us to deduce arguments against a purchase of the road by the State, upon the terms proposed by this bill— for by reference to page 4 of the report, will be found an argument fashioned and ready shaped to my purpose, proceeding from the Committee itself, who have recommended a purchase of the road by the State. The following clause will be there found. "*Your Committee report further that the receipts of the said Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road have not been sufficient, after paying current expenses, repairs of road, &c., to pay any part of the principal, and but a small portion of the interest on said bonds*"—that is the bonds for $300,000 endorsed by the State. Here sir, we have a most remarkable paradox. In one sentence we are told that the road has failed and is now totally unable to pay but a *small* portion of six per cent. per annum on $300,000, and in the next sentence, that the State ought to purchase the same road at $400,000 as a matter of pecuniary advantage. Strange inconsistency between the reasoning of the Committee and their deductions between the report and the bill. The road has been actually tried and found to be a bad investment at $300,000; yet in the face of these incontrovertible facts, we are told that the State would do well to purchase the same at $400,000.

Where then, Mr. Speaker, are the arguments to sustain the recommendations of the Committee, if they exist neither in the present nor conjectured profits of the road? It is urged however that the State ought to purchase the road at the sum named, in order to save herself harmless from the last bond contracted by the Company for the payment of which the State is responsible—that sum being equal to the principle and interest of the loan. But why stop at $400,000? Why not give the full amount for which the State is liable? Sir, if the State could be saved harmless from this or other debts by the simple operation of bidding, then I would go with gentlemen in authorizing the Governor to bid on until his lungs should become wearied in the employment. But bidding here is like bidding elsewhere, the creditor cannot save his debts by this means entirely, but if he goes beyond the actual value of the property, he involves himself the deeper.

Gentlemen in their zeal to save the whole of the last loan contracted by the Rail Road and endorsed by the State, seem to have overlooked an ordinary principle of economy that is universally recured to in like circumstances by every man in the community. It is the instinctive self-teaching principle to use a common but meaning phrase, of making the best he can of a bad bargain, and in case his debtor is not able to pay the whole of his debt, then to take such part as he is able to pay. This sir, is a principle I would have operate in the present instance, and if in the nature of things it so happens that we cannot save the entire $400,000, then I would willingly agree to take $300,000, or such other sums as the property of the creditor will produce. But your committee totally disregard smaller sums that other persons may give for the property of the Company, and are for authorizing the Governor at once to bid the entire amount of our claim. In doing this they say the State can lose nothing, that she will have no money to pay out for the property. Without conceding either of these positions, I would simply reply that our object should be to gain something. We have been loosing long enough on account of the Rail Roads, and it is now high time to change our policy.

If, Mr. Speaker, we assume the data contained in the report before us, there is no clearer proposition than that the State would do just as well to permit the road to be sold to other hands for $79,000, and lose the remainder of her debt as to own it herself at $400,000, or any other sum, for the aggregate amount of money that would be derived from bonds of purchasers for $79,000 at 6 per cent, would be precisely the same as would be derived from the road itself or the investment of $400,000. If this be true, as most assuredly it is if the statements of the report be true, then it follows as an unavoidable consequence that the State would do well to permit the road to be sold at $100,000, or any sum over $79,000, as that would yield more than the road could at any price. But getlemen will think it unblushing sophistry when I argue that the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is of so little value. I assure all here that I am in earnest, and if they differ with me, nothing would give me more pleasure than to hear their arguments. They may point to the opinion of the public, the general estimate that is placed upon the road; but general estimates are too vague to serve the purposes of an argument. Two or three years ago the general estimate valued this road at 1,500,000 dollars, and within that short time one million at least has been deducted from its value. If the road is worth more, where are the facts that lead to that result? Here again some of the earlier reports of the Company may be referred to as showing a nett annual profit of from $20,000 to $30,000. To this I reply, what allmust admit, that the same reports should have well gone on and said: "all of which sould with great propriety have been expended in repairs upon the road."

The facts contained in the report of the Committee are the proper dato to be used by us in the valuation of this road, for the Committee was raised with the express view of furnishing facts upon which the proceedings of the House might be based.

While Mr. Speaker, I would regret to see this road sold at a sacrifice, yet I would not have the State to own it under any circumstances. And although I have illustrated that it would be worth something to the State should she purchase, yet in that argument I regarded the State as an individual and attached to it the enterprize and industry of individuals in the management of their private affairs. But in reality the fact is far otherwise, for although the enterprize of individuals might cause the road to yield a profit upon a small investment, it would be an absolute incumbrance to the State, even though she could purchase it at one dolar. It needs but ordinary experience to teach us the history of a connexion between this and the State To see it entire, let us imagine ourselves for a moment propelled into the future. Suppose that the Legislature of 1846 is in session, and that this road has been sold and purchased by the State. A report comes in from the officers of the road who are constituted by this bill, stating the profits of the road, and containing a clause to this effect—"all of which has been expended in repairs upon the road except a small balance of some three thousand dollars, which it is thought to keep on hand to pay officers &c. This Legislature adjourns, and that of 1848 is in session. Another report comes from the officers of the State's rail road as follows; receipts of road so much—all of which has been expend in repairs upon the road, payment of officers, &c., and there is a small debt still due by the State on account of certain services done upon the road or in connexion therewith." This Legislature too adjourns and that of 1850 is in session—in comes the report as usual from the officers of the road stating that the receipts have all been expended and that there is still considerable debt due by the State; and this same report goes on to represent that the road need re-laying with new iron and to importune the Legislature by every argument the wit of man can devise to make an appropriation of some hundred or two thousand dollars for that purpose. The road is represented as near the period when its operations will cease—and forsooth the *salaries* of the officers too, unless the State makes such appropriation

Such, Mr. Speaker, will be the history of any connexion between the State of North Carolina and the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Establish such connection and you at once create bountiful annuities for a few additional office holders and attach a drain upon your public Tressury. I must confess, that it is with some emotion, that I look upon this contemplated alliance, and there is one portion of this House at least to whom I would respectfully suggest the propriety of being cautious in clasping to their embrace the wreck of a corporation. It is an unnatural bride for democracy, and one that will prove unworthy, faithless, false.

But gentlemen tell us there is no danger in a purchase of this Road by the State; that we will have no money to pay out for such purchase, and that inasmuch as we are surety for the Road, to the amount of the proposed bid, we will stand in the same position that a creditor would at the sale of an insolvent. But, Mr. Speaker, I propose to show that there is danger, and imminent danger in making the bid proposed by the bill before us. The report of the committee shows that there are two mortgages upon the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. The first one given to the State to secure the payment of $500,000. a debt contracted by the company for which the State is responsible falling due in 1860, and for which sum indemnifying bonds have been given by individuals to the State recoverable when the proceeds arising from sae of the Road have been exhausted; and the other for a similar debt of $300,000 given at a subsequent day. Your Committee State that it is contended by the stockholders that the first debt of $500,000 must be satisfied first, from sale of the Road under mortgage. Suppose that this is the case as many able lawyers think, and that we purchase the road at $400,000; what then will be our situation? The obligors in the bond alluded to file their bill in equity, praying that the purchase money may be paid into Court, and set aside to discharge the $500,000 debt when it falls due in 1860. If the Court makes such a construction of the two mortgages, it will order the purchase money to be paid over and put at interest, to discharge said debt of $500,000 in 1860. And although the interest will be ordered by the Court to be paid in liquidation of the interest on the loan of $300,000 as the proceeds of the Road itself were applied, yet we will be compelled to pay the purchase money in the same manner as a private purchaser. In this event, Mr Speaker, the public Treasury will be in a state of literal bankruptcy. This bill makes no provision for such an emergency, while at the same time it does not seek to avoid it. Should the Governor or Treasurer be called upon to pay the sum of $400,000, as purchase money for the Road, during the recess of the Legislature—as it would be—it would be utterly out of his power to do so even though nothing else could avoid repudiation.

It will be seen then, Mr. Speaker, that something may be lost by a purchase of this Road at the sum proposed in the bill, and that the State does not stand precisely in the situation of a creditor bidding at the sale of an insolvent debtor. But Mr. Speaker all other arguments that I could offer in opposition to any further connexion between this Road and the State, were weak when compared with the great argument that may be deduced from the past history of the "financial connexion of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, with the State of North Carolina" This history, sir, should not be an unregarded lessen to us in all similar legislation. And in glancing at the history of that connexion, I will take occasion to answer the question propounded by the gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. B. F. Moore) in the forenoon, as to whether any gentleman has ciphered out the precise responsibility of the State on account of this Road?

The act of Assembly of 9th Jan., 1839, authorized the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, to borrow the sum of $500,000, to fall due in 1860, at 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and pledged the State as security for this loan. The lien that the State took upon property to secure herself in case she should have this debt to pay was a mortgage upon the Road, and a final pledge of the private property of the stockholders. This was to secure the principal money of $500,000, but for the payment of the interest which was then the larger sum, being more than $600,000, up to 1860, no security was taken. And this perhaps is the most remarkable feature of that remarkable law. While the Legislature took, or attempted to take security for the smaller sum, it refused or neglected to take security for the larger sum. It is true, that it provided for the payment of the interest out of the receipts of the Road, but that body had no authority for drawing so heavy a draft upon those receipts, for no evidence existed that they would be large enough to pay the heavy interest on the debt contracted. Nor was even this a permanent security, insufficient as it was, for so soon as the mortgage should be closed and the Road sold, these receipts would be cut off—as will inevitably be the case under the provisions of the Bill before us.

The act of 12th Jan., 1841, authorized the Rail Road Company to contract an additional loan of $300,000, at 6 per cent. per annum, payable in ten annual instalments, the first falling due on the first Jan., 1845, and pledged the State as surety for the payment of principal and interest. This was done, however, upon condition precedent that the Stockholders should give a *second mortgage* upon the Road for the payment of the *principal money*, and that individuals, Stockholders and others, should give their personal *indemnifying* bonds for $500,000, to secure the State against any loss on the principal money of the first loan, recoverable upon in 1860, *after the proceeds of the Road have been found insufficient for that purpose.* No lien was taken by the State, upon any property to secure the payment of the interest on this latter loan, falling due every six months, other than a pledge of the receipts of the Road already insufficient to discharge the interest of the first loan. The effect of this act was to create a new obligation amounting principal and interest together to the sum of $400,000, or more, while the only additional security taken were the indemnifying bonds alluded to, which no gentleman will contend are worth now more than $400,000, and which in 1860, when a recovery can be had upon them, will not at an extravagant estimate be worth more than $300,000. And yet we are told by the title of the bill, that this act was passed to *secure* the State against any and every liability incurred on account of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

By making a calculation of interest, Mr. Speaker, and by reference to the Treasurer's Report before us, it will be seen for what sum of money the State of North Carolina is responsible on account of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company at the present time. The result of that calculation is as follows:

Item 1st, Principal money of the first loan,	$500,000.
" 2nd, Interest on the same up to the time of falling due in 1860,	480,000
" 3rd, Principal money of 2d loan,	300,000
" 4th, Interest on the same up to the respective times of each instalment falling due, commencing Jan. 1st, 1845, and ending Jan. 1st, 1855,	90,000
" 5th, Amount already paid (See Treasurer's Report,)	90,374.
Total Sum,	$1,460,374.

This is the entire sum due to creditors from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for the payment of which the State is surety—One million four hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and seventy four dollars.

The assets of the Company for the payment of this debt consists in the Road itself, with the Engines, Cars and waggons belonging to the same. From all the evidences before us it would be an extravagant calculation to estimate the value of this property at $400,000. No gentleman in the House can go beyond, and although I will put it down at this sum, yet I do not look upon it as worth more than $100,000. The remainder of the Company's assets consists in the indemnifying bonds of individuals amounting to $500,000. I have unquestionable evidence, that at least $100,000 of these bonds are now worthless; the obligors being insolvent, and from information contained in a certain document communicated to the House by the Public Treasurer, I apprehend that this fact is placed beyond dispute. And it is but fair to infer that at least $100,000 more of the same bonds, will be worthless in 1860, when a recovery can be had upon them. It must be admitted, sir, by all, after the exhibits that have been made to the House, that it would be a liberal calculation, to say that the State will eventually realize $300,000, from these bonds of indemnity.

The sum total of the assetts of the company according to the foregoing estimate is as follows:

Item 1st, Purchase money of the Road	$400,000
" 2nd, Interest on the same at six per cent, up to the time of the payment of the first loan in 1860,	360,000
" 3rd, Recovery on the indemnifying bonds of $500,000,	300,000
Total,	$1,060,000

This sum deducted from the entire debt owed by the Company, will leave the certain loss of the State, and is as follows:

1st, Entire debt,	$1,460,374
2nd, Amount of assets,	1,060,000
Certain loss,	400,374.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, it will be seen that the undoubted loss of the State of North Carolina, in consequence of endorsing the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be more than four hundred thousand dollars. But in reality the highest degree of probability exists, that it will be much larger.

For if our Courts decide that the first mortgage must be first satisfied, as many distinguished lawyers think will be the case, then we are informed by the report of the Committee before us that the State will be without any security for the last loan of $300,000, and the interest. And in addition to this, if the Road sells for less than $400,000, the sum at which I have rated it, as I have not the slightest doubt will be the case, then the losses of the State will be swelled to near one million of dollars.

All this responsibility has been incurred by the two acts referred to, passed by the Legislatures of 1839, and 1840. I have characterised those acts, Mr. Speaker, as unguarded legislation, and I think I will be justified in the expression, when it is recollected that the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was totally insolvent at the very time of their passage. This fact I have promised to show from the report of the Committee, upon which we are now acting That report states the original cost of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, to be fifteen hundred thousand dollars, and that six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this sum was paid in by the Stockholders, "leaving a debt (to use the language of the Committee) of $950,000, hanging over the Company;" and this too at the very time they began operations.

This debt it is reasonable to infer, has been drawing since that time an interest of six per. cent per annum, which would amount to an aggregate amount of interest of $57,000, annually.

By reference to the report of the Company it will be seen, that their clear profits never have exceeded $32.000 for any one year. Deduct this sum from the interest on their debt, and we have left a deficit of $25,000.

Here then is a Company with all its property in as full, active and successful operation as could ever be expected, falling short by one half, of paying the interest on its debt. Is not this, sir, a clear case of insolvency? In no event, and at no time could that property, that failed to pay the interest on their debt, be converted into a sum of money equal to the debt. If therefore, it had been possible at any time for the Sheriff to have sold the Road, and other property of the Company under execution, the Company would have been found to be insolvent.

This, sir, was not the condition of the Company at one particular time or upon a single occasion; but from the first day that a locomotive passed over the track of the present. At no time have its assets been equal to its debts.

What great emergency—what overruling necessity. Mr. Speaker, impelled the Legislatures of '39 and '40, to endorse the bonds of a Company totally insolvent for the enormous sum already named? Did the *general* interest of the State require it?—Did this enterprise appeal to our patriotism as a great work of internal improvement calculated to extend conveniencies to large portions of the people of North Carolina? No, Sir, it is far otherwise. The work is almost exclusively local. The people of the Mountains, and East of the Mountains, have never felt its influence. The energies of trade have never been awakened there by the startling noise of its locomotive. The people of the East and the Seaports have never experienced the advantages of this channel of trade. On the contrary, it has proved a tributary by means of which produce is hastened in a few hours to a bordering State.

Why then this enormous gratuity? For it may be termed a gift, since the Company was insolvent, and could never repay. There is no justice, no equality in squandering millions in one small corner of the State, without ever manifesting the slightest disposition to confer similar benefits upon the community at large.

But, Mr. Speaker, after taking a view of the nature and extent of our public involvement, in consequence of the acts extending aid to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, the question that naturally suggests itself, and the question that will be asked by the public, is with whom rest, the responsibility of this legislation? I mean not Sir, with what particular individual, but what party. For in these days we approach the people as parties; they elect us as parties; we legislate as parties; and as parties will they hold us responsible for such legislation.—And although gentlemen may deprecate any allusions to the political parties of the country in the present discussion, as the gentleman from Halifax (Mr. B. F. Moore) has done, yet such allusions are natural and cannot be resisted. And, Sir, I hold them to be entirely proper at this time, for if there is one subject touching our government in which the people have a deeper interest than any other, it is the subject of public economy. All parties when asking for power profess to be the particular champions of a strict economy in administering the affairs of government, and it is but right, that the people should see their acts to enable them to determine what party carries its professions more effectually into practice.

It has already been stated in debate, by the gentleman from Wake (Mr Wilder) that the Whig party had the ascendency in both branches of the Legislature, when the acts authorising the Public Treasurer to endorse the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company were passed, and that the Journals will show the fact, that the Whigs *as a party*, voted for, and the Democrats *as a party* voted against their passage. There being individual exceptions among both parties, this position has not nor cannot be controverted. But it has been replied to by the gentleman from Halifax (Mr. Moore,) who (although he deprecated any allusions to party by the gentleman from Wake (Mr. Wilder,) nevertheless took occasion to make an out and out political speech himself,) by calling the attention of the House to certain proceedings of Internal Improvement Conventions, held in the years 1833, '36 '38, in which prominent men of both parties took part. The gentleman fixed the names of distinguished democrats to addresses to the people in favour of works of Internal improvement, and to memorials to the Legislature, recommending certain projected works to their favorable consideration. The gentleman by his ancient learning and antiquated documents, has most certainly established one fact, viz: that both parties were once in favor of a system of Internal Improvements; and this, Sir, is what every democat will without hesitation admit, and would have done so before the gentleman's argument began Aye, Mr. Speaker, and if I understand the democrats of North Carolina, they are now and will continue to be in favor of a system of Improvements throughout the whole extent of the State, limited only by our wants and our means. The gentleman established nothing more, then, by reference to these old documents than every person is perfectly willing to admit.

But how this fact justifies the Whig party in making extravagant donations to an almost exclusively local work, and to the entire neglect of the rest of the State, he has not thought proper to inform the House. If these documents be regarded as authority, coming as they do from great and patriotic men, then with his own mouth does the gentleman from Halifax condemn those acts of the whig party in the Legislatures of 1839 and 1840 that he would defend. No harsher strictures upon those acts could have been offered to the House, than the papers which the gentleman has read to defend them. If, sir, I recollect aright, he read from those addresses and memorials of Internal Improvement Conventions, recommendations for the construction of a Rail

Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, a turnpike from Raleigh to Greensboro', for the opening Neuse and Tar rivers to Steamboat navigation, and opening an inlet at Nagshead. This, sir, is something like a system of Internal Improvements; a wise and patriotic system calculated to advance the interests of the whole community, and open in our own Seaports primary markets for the products of the remotest portions of the State. And, sir, it is the greatest misfortune that has ever befallen North Carolina that a skeleton of this system at least has never been carried into effect. But while the great system itself has been neglected, the Whig party in our Legislature has adopted an unimportant part of it, and upon that lavished all the treasure of the State. The heavy involvements incurred on account of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, (which isolated as it is, can in no sense of the word be called a *State work*,) have dampened the hopes of the most patriotic, of ever carrying this noble system into effect, and postponed the work of Internal Improvement in North Carolina for ten years to come, if not forever. I protest, Mr Speaker, that the documents exhibited by the gentleman from Halifax (Mr. Moore) furnish any justification for his party in their action heretofore touching the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. No, sir! the patriotic recommendations of wise men can never justify his party in expending millions of dollars upon an insolvent corporation. But, sir, as this part of the subject has been fully and ably discussed by the gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Wilder,) I shall go no further into it.

Many of my views, Mr. Speaker, upon the subject before us may not be verified for years to come, but such as they are, I submit them to the House for its consideration, and shall close my remarks with a recapitulation of the several facts which I have established. 1st, The State is now responsible on account of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for the sum of one million four hundred thousand dollars. 2nd, Of this amount there will be a *certain and total loss* of near half a million of dollars. 3rd, There will be a *highly probable loss* of near a million of dollars. 4th, The Company was insolvent when the loans were contracted, and when the State agreed to stand as surety. 5th, The Whig party in the Legislature authorised the Treasurer to pledge the faith and credit of the State for the payment of these loans.

CIRCULAR.

To the Freemen of the Second Congressional District of North Carolina,

Composed of the Counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell and Davie.

An Extract from several public addresses delivered by CHAS. FISHER, at Lincolnton, Monroe, &c.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having consented to become a candidate to represent you in the next Congress I feel it to be my duty to visit the people, and to address them wherever and whenever I may have an opportunity of doing so.

I am truly glad to see so many of you assembled here on the present occasion, as I wish to explain to you fully the grounds which my opponent and myself respectively occupy, so that you may have it in your power to make an impartial decision between us.

My opponent, Mr. Barringer, and myself differ in opinion on the most, if not all, of the great political questions of the day;—but it is hardly necessary at this time to discuss any of them, except the two great questions now at issue before the country, and on which the election between us must turn. These are:

1st. *The question of the Tariff*—and 2dly, *The question of the restoration and re-annexation of Texas to the United States.*

On both of these questions, Mr. Barringer and myself disagree. As to the Tariff, I am against continuing on the people the present enormous and unequal taxes, imposed by the Act of Congress of 1842,—while he is in favor of continuing them.

As to Texas, I am in favor of having Texas restored to the United States,—while Mr. Barringer voted against it.

I will proceed to examine both of these subjects in a manner as brief as circumstances will permit.

First, as to the *Taxes* imposed on the country by the Tariff Act of 1842.

As there may be some of the Farmers and laboring men of the District who do not fully understand the operations of the Tariff law, I will begin at the beginning, and explain it as I go. The word *Tariff* is but another name for TAXES. It is the rate of duties laid on merchandize brought into this from other countries for sale to the people, or, in other words, it means the taxes laid by the General Government on the people of the United States.

The people pay two sets of taxes,—one to the State,—the other to the Federal Government. The *first set* is laid by the Legislature of the State,—such as the taxes on land and polls. These are collected once a year by the Sheriffs of the several Counties, who go around to the tax-gatherings for this purpose,—receive the tax and give receipts for the same; these are the State taxes, and so far, they have not been very high in North Carolina. But let me now warn you that this will not long continue to be the case. Mr. Barringer, while a member of the Legislature from Cabarrus County, and others, passed a law, or laws which will now very soon greatly increase your State taxes,—perhaps double them. This I will explain to you before I am done.

The *second set* of Taxes are the *Tariff taxes*, which were laid by the act of Congress of 1842.—These taxes are many times greater than the State Taxes, but they are so disguised, and mixed up with other things, as to make it difficult to see how much each man pays.

These taxes are not collected like the State Taxes, by the Sheriff, but they are collected by the merchant who sells the goods, so that the merchants are the real tax-collectors of the Federal Government, as will be seen by noticing the operation of the business as follows:

Congress passes a law laying a tax on all goods and merchandize of certain kinds brought into this from other countries for sale. Under this law, a wholesale merchant from this country goes over to England or elsewhere, to purchase a cargo of goods, such as he thinks will sell here. When he returns with his goods, they are all examined by the Custom House Officers, at the place where the ship lands, who ascertain what the tax is on each article;—and then the wholesale merchant, or the Importer, has to pay down the cash for these taxes before he is permitted to sell his goods. But, you must not suppose that the wholesale merchant or Importer loses the amount of this tax;—for when he sells his goods to the retail merchant, he puts it on the price, and it is paid back to him again by the retail merchant. Nor does the retail merchant lose it, for when he sells his goods to the people, he adds it to the price again, and the buyer pays it back to him. So that it is the people who buy the goods for their own use, that pay the taxes,—the merchant only advances the taxes in the first instance, but he gets back what he paid with the same profit that he makes on his goods.

It appears from a *Manchester* "Price Current" published in the Report of the "Committee of Ways and Means," by order of Congress in March, 1844, that the kind of cotton goods called "Stouts, or Domestics," so extensively used in families for shirting and other purposes, costs in Manchester, England, three cents per yard. It also appears from the same Report, that the Tariff, or tax, on this article ranges from 100 to 160 per cent. on prime cost. Now, to show how this Tariff operates, let us take a yard of this "Domestic," as it is called, on which the tax is 100 per cent., and work out the sum.

First cost in England is - - - -	3 cents
Duty or tax, on the same to be paid on landing in America before it can be sold - - - - - -	3 cents
The wholesale merchant when he sells to the Jobber merchant in New York charges, for profit and expenses, about 20 per cent, say - - - -	1¼
	7¼
The Jobber merchant when he sells to the country merchant charges for his profit, 12 to 15 per cent, say - -	1¼
	8½
The country merchant when he sells to the Farmer, charges, from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent, say 33 1 3 per cent, -	2½
Making, (fractions omitted,) - - -	11

So that, the yard of domestic which first cost in England only 3 cents per yard, when the tax and the merchant's profits are laid on, costs the farmer or laboring man who buys it to use, *eleven cents.*

It will be noticed in the first place, the wholesale merchant paid the tax to Government;—then the Jobber paid it back to the wholesale merchant,—then the country merchant paid it back to the Jobber,—and then the farmer paid it back to the country merchant,—so that in the end, the whole burden of the tax falls on the farmer who buys the article to consume. Indeed, this tax is so high as to prohibit the coming in of the foreign article altogether, and thus leaves the people wholly at the mercy of the Northern Manufacturers to charge almost what they please.

Thus you see how the Tariff works, and that it is nothing more nor less than a system of taxation on the people. But I do not complain because it is a system of taxation, since we have no other way to support the Government but by taxes,—my objection is, that these taxes are *too high*, that they fall *unequally* on the people, and mostly go into the pockets of individuals, not into the public Treasury. I contend, whenever taxes are laid on the country, two things should be kept in view—*first*, that no higher taxes should be laid than what is absolutely necessary to support the Government *economically*;—and *next*, these taxes should be laid on all alike, that is, that no one set of men should be taxed higher than another,—but that the taxes should fall *equally* on all according to their ability to pay.

I will now proceed to show you, that the taxes, imposed by the Tariff Act of 1842, are

First,—Too high, and that they take from the people more money than is needed for the just support of the Government.

Secondly,—That they fall *unequally* on the people,—light on the rich—heavy on the poor.

Third,—That the most of the taxes imposed by this Tariff, do not go to the Government, but pass into the pockets of the wealthy manufacturers of the Northern States.

Fourthly,—That the whole system is impoverishing the people of the Southern States, while it is enriching the people of the Northern States.

First objection to the Tariff

These taxes are too high,—they take from the people more of their hard earnings than is necessary to support the Government.

When our present Government was first started, we owed a very heavy debt, and Congress had to lay taxes to meet this debt, and accordingly in 1790, passed the first Tariff law that ever was enacted under our Government. If ever there was a time when high taxes could be justified it was then, for the debt we owed was for meat and bread, clothing, arms and munitions for our armies while fighting for American rights, and, yet our forefathers took care not to lay the taxes one cent higher than they were obliged to do, and not by many degrees as high as they now are. The Taxes, under the first Tariff, on some articles, were only *seven and a half cents* on the dollar's worth of goods; on others, *ten cents* on the dollar's worth, and the specific duties were correspondingly low;—while the taxes under the *present* Tariff, taken altogether, as shown by undoubted authority, will average *thirty seven cents* on the dollar,—and taking the leading articles mostly consumed by the common people, the tax will average full *seventy seven* per cent, that is, *seventy seven cents* on every dollar's worth of goods imported. Recollect this is the *average*, for on many articles of prime necessity, the tax is more than the first cost of the article, and in some instances double, and treble.

The following are some of the taxes under the present Tariff:

On brown sugar, *two-and-a-half cents per pound*, or 100 per cent.

On loaf sugar, six cents per pound.

On salt, eight cents per bushel, equal to 150 per ct., the cost of salt in Liverpool being only 5 cents per bushel.

On iron, twenty-five dollars per ton, equal to 100 per cent.—that is, the tax is one dollar on every dollar's worth of iron.

On cut nails, three cents per pound.

On all kinds of steele, $2 50 on every 112 pounds.

On window glass, from *two* to *four* cents per sqr. foot, equal to from 100 to 150 per cent.

On leather, six cents per pound, equal to 53 cents on the pound.

The tax on the same articles under the *first* Tariff was as follows.

On brown sugar, one cent per pound.

On loaf sugar, three cents per pound.

On iron, seven and a half cents on the dollar's worth.

On nails and spikes, one cent per pound.

On window glass and all kinds of glass, ten cents on the dollar's worth.

On leather, seven and a half cents on the dollar's worth.

Now, let the candid reader pause a moment, and see how the case stands. At the close of the revolutionary war, with a heavy debt on the country, the Congress of that day would not consent to levy on the people a tax much exceeding ten per cent., that is, ten cents on the dollar's worth:—while in 1842, when the government owed no debt, when we were at peace with the world, and no prospect of war, the members of Congress impose on the people taxes, taken altogether, equal to *thirty-seven cents* on the dollar's worth, and on the leading articles consumed by the people equal to *seventy-seven cents* on every dollar's worth of goods imported into the country.

I ask the industrious citizen who reads this, to answer whether such a tariff is just? Would the men of the revolution, who fought for liberty and equal rights, have supported any set of men who imposed such burdens on the people?

During the time Mr. Barringer was in Congress, several attempts were made to reduce these enormous taxes, but he in every instance voted to keep them on the country, and that at a time, too, when there were several millions of dollars lying in the Treasury, over and above what was needed for the economical uses of the government.

Second objection to the Tariff

These taxes fall unequally on the people.

The next objection to this unjust and oppressive Tariff, is that it taxes the laboring classes of the community higher than it does the wealthy classes. Let facts speak for themselves.

The tax on common cotton goods, such as *stouts, domestics, shirtings, sheetings, printed cottons, &c.*, ranges from 100 to 160 per cent.—that is, on every dollar's worth of these goods, first cost, the tax is from one dollar to one dollar and sixty cents; while the tax on *silk goods* ranges from 22 to 42 per cent. The common people use the cotton goods; the wealthy classes use the silks.

The tax on log-chains and trace-chains is nearly 100 per cent., while the tax on *gold chains* is only 20 per cent.

The tax on axes, adzes, chisels, drawing-knives, hatchets, scythes, spade shovels, iron squares, &c., is 30 per cent. On jewelery 20 per cent. On fine flannel 25 per cent; on coarse flannel 100 per cent. The tax on champaign wine only 12 per cent.

The taxes on dye-stuffs, coarse wool, raw hides, &c., are merely nominal because the wealthy monopolists wish to buy these to manufacture; but the tax on coarse woollen cloth and on leather is high, because they have these to sell, and wish to exclude the foreign article from coming in competition with theirs.

Thus you see that the articles mostly used by the common people are taxed high, while those used by the rich manufacturers and the wealthy classes are taxed low.

All these facts, and many more, are to be seen in the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, printed by order of Congress on the 11th of March, 1844, while Mr. Barringer was in Congress, and yet he voted against every attempt to change or modify this abominable system of taxation.

Third objection to the present Tariff.

In the first part of the Circular, I told you that you paid *two sets* of taxes—one to the State, and one to the Federal Government;—that the Sheriffs collected the first, and the merchants the second. I will now show that you pay a *third set* to the manufacturers, which in amount far exceeds all the others put together.

The Tariff not only raises the price of foreign goods over and above the prime cost, to the amount of the taxes laid on them, but it also has the effect to raise, in a corresponding degree, the price of the same kind of goods made in the U. States.

To make this plain, let us take a familiar case of the common article of hats:

Suppose it required every year *six thousand hats* to supply the wants of the people of Rowan; but that the hat-makers of Rowan only made four thousand: then it would follow of course, that the people of Rowan would have to procure the remaining two thousand from somewhere else. Suppose further, that the hatters of Iredell county made a great many more hats than were needed in that county, and that they were willing to supply Rowan at *one dollar* a hat: when however, hats begin to come in from Iredell, and to be sold at one dollar apiece, the Rowan hatters become dissatisfied at seeing them sell so low, for, if the Iredell hatters sell at one dollar, the Rowan haters must sell at the same price, otherwise their hats will remain in their shops unsold. The Rowan hatters say, one dollar per hat does not give them profit enough, and, therefore, they must form some scheme to raise the price to one dollar and fifty cents. How is this to be done? Why, they get a law passed to tax the Iredell hats fifty cents apiece, whenever they are brought into Rowan for sale.

When the Iredell hatters bring their hats to Rowan and pay the tax of fifty cents on each, then they can no longer sell them at one dollar, for the reason that they would then only get fifty cents for their hats, having paid fifty cents tax; therefore they must add the tax to the price, and ask one dollar and fifty cents for each hat, so as to get the price first asked, and also get back the fifty cents tax paid.

The people of Rowan are obliged to have hats, and rather than do without them, they pay the enhanced price of one dollar and fifty cents. Thus it is very clear that the tax does not fall on the *seller* of the hats but on the people who buy them to wear. So that the tax of fifty cents on the Iredell hats, is paid by the people of Rowan, and goes into the county treasury. But how is it with the four thousand hats made and sold in Rowan? It is true, no direct tax is laid on them; but then the tax laid on the Iredell hats, at the same time that it increases the price of the Iredell hats, also increases the price of the Rowan hats; for, the Iredell and Rowan hats are alike, and if the Iredell hat can be sold for $1-50, so likewise can the Rowan hat be sold for the same price. Thus it is plain, that the tax, or tariff, on the Iredell hats enables the Rowan hatters to raise the price of their hats fifty cents,—which fifty cents on each of the 4,000 hats made in Rowan, making $2,000, is taken out of the pockets of the Rowan hat buyers, and goes into the pockets of the Rowan hat sellers.

So precisely does the Tariff operate on the price of foreign goods imported into the U. States.

There are in the United States many manufactories of cotton, woolen, and other goods, but they cannot make half, or a quarter as many goods as our people require;—however, the people of other countries make a great deal more of the same kind of goods than they want for their own use, and are anxious to sell to us what we need at low prices.—But our manufacturers do not wish to see foreign goods cheap, for if foreign goods sell cheap, they will have to sell their goods cheap too, and this they don't like to do. Therefore to prevent goods from being sold so cheap, they get Congress to lay a high Tariff, or tax on foreign goods, which tax, or tariff, as in the case of the hats, is added to the price of the article, and runs it up so much more.

Then if the foreign goods can be sold at the increased price, so can the northern manufacturers sell their goods at the increased price, just as in the case of the hats. The tax on the foreign goods goes into the public treasury; but the increased price on the American goods goes into the pockets of the northern manufacturers.

Now, it is worthy of attention to ascertain how much money is, by this double operation, taken from the people.

The public documents show what is the amount of taxes annually paid on *foreign* goods, but we cannot ascertain with the same accuracy, the amount annually received by the American manufacturers by means of the high tariff. I have seen various estimates, and judging from the best lights on the subject, we may put down the sum at *fifty millions of dollars;* that is, over and above what the American people pay into the public treasury, they annually pay to the manufacturers *fifty millions of dollars* as a bounty for their exclusive benefit. The tax paid by the American people to the government is, on an average, less than one dollar per head;—while the bounty to the manufacturers is, on an average, fully two dollars and fifty cents per head.—All this immense sum is taken from the farmers and laboring classes of the community, and flows into the pockets of the manufacturers, the rich monopolists, who own the spindles and the looms.

Now is this right? No good citizen will object to paying a reasonable tax to support his Government; but by what principle is it just, that the hard earnings of one class of men, should be wrung from them to support and enrich another class? Are the manufacturers who, by means of machinery, make cotton goods, any better than the farmers who, by means of ploughs and hoes, make the cotton itself?

Are the men and women who work in large brick houses, spinning and weaving, sheltered from the sun and rain, any better than the men and women, who exposed to sun and rain, follow the plough, or wield the hoe? If they are no better, and those who employ them no better, why should the out door workers be taxed for the benefit of the inn-door workers?—why should the farmer be taxed for the benefit of the rich owner of spindles, looms and brick houses?

But, say the advocates of this oppressive Tariff, we must *protect* American Industry!—American Industry!! I would ask said Mr. Fisher, is not the Farmer's work as much American Industry as the making of ginghams and calicoes? Why should spindles and shuttles be more protected than ploughs and hoes?

The American people, like those of other civilized countries, are divided mainly into three classes: that is, the *Agricultural*, and *Commercial* and the *Manufacturing* classes. It appears from the census taken in 1840, that the numbers of people connected with each of these classes are as follows:

The *Agricultural* class, contains *twelve millions seven hundred thousand* persons.

The *Commercial* class, contains *two millions seven hundred thousand* persons.

The *Manufacturing* class, contains *one and a half millions* of persons.

Now is it right and just that the enormous sum of *fifty millions* of dollars should be every year wrung from the hard earnings of the Farming and Commercial classes constituting *fifteen millions* and a *half* of persons, for the purpose of "protecting" and enriching the *Manufacturing* class containing not more than *one* and *a half millions* of persons? Is this not truly taxing the *many* for the benefit of the *few?* And yet, said Mr. Fisher, my opponent, Mr. Barringer, while in Congress, gives his votes to keep this unjust system of taxation on his constituents.

But, said Mr. Fisher, the *Tariffites* tell us that this High Tariff, that is, these high taxes make the country *prosper.* How the laying of high taxes on a people can make them richer and better off is what I cannot understand. If this be true, then how unwisely did our forefathers of the Revolution act when they resisted the British taxes, and took up arms rather than pay them? No, it is false that these taxes make *the country* prosper—but it is true that they make ONE PART *of the country prosper,*—They make parts of New England and the Northern States, where the manufacturing establishments are mostly located, prosper and flourish indeed; but they prosper and flourish and grow rich at the expense of the other parts of the country, and mainly at the expense of the Southern and Western States. The hard earnings of the Southern and Western people, are by the operation of this Tariff, transferred to the pockets of the wealthy monopolist and manufacturer at the north. The consequence is, that *they,* every year grow richer—while *we* every year grow poorer. Let any one go to the North and look over that favored region, and he will see every thing and every body prospering, the country rising, and the people growing rich. Then let him come here to the South and look at our condition, and he will see the whole scene changed;—he will see all the Southern States rapidly declining in wealth and prosperity the country decaying, and the people depressed, to such a degree indeed, that it is difficult for many of our people to make enough by the hardest exertion to pay their taxes, provide the necessaries of life, and educate their children. One of the sad evils of this state of things is that it prevents our people from affording their children such education as they could wish, and as they ought to give them, if it was possible. Twenty-five years ago the facilities for education in North Carolina were better than they are now.

No candid Tariffite will deny these facts. I have, said Mr. Fisher, frequently met these Tariff men, and asked them why is it that the people at the North are doing so well, and that the people at the South are doing so badly? What do you think is their invariable answer? They say, because the people of the North are more *industrious* than we are;—that the people of the North are an industrious, hard working people, while we of the South are a lazy, idle, indolent people. Now, I deny that there is any truth whatever in this. I know from observation, that our people labor as diligently, and strive in every way as hard as any people in America to get along, and yet because they are kept down by these oppressive burdens on them, they must be charged as lazy and idle.

Mr Fisher said he would illustrate the operation of this unjust Tariff on the South by an example. Suppose a tax of five thousand dollars was every year laid on each of these two counties, and when collected that the whole ten thousand was taken and expended in Rowan, so as to scatter it among the people, what would be the effect? Why the people of Rowan would every year make five thousand dollars by the operation. They would not only get back the five thousand paid by them, but they would also receive the five thousand paid by the people of Iredell. The consequence would be that Rowan, every year, by the operation of this tax, would become five thousand dollars richer, while Iredell would become five thousand dollars poorer. Is this not clear? Well, precisely in the same way does the Tariff act *against* the Southern and Western States, and *in favor of* the Northern States. We are the tax payers—they are the tax receivers, and the higher the taxes are, the better for them, since the higher they are, the more money they get. Hence it is that we of the South should always go for low taxes, for we pay out, and never receive back.

But again, said Mr. Fisher, the advocates of the Tariff try to delude the people by saying that the TARIFF makes *goods cheaper* What an absurd idea it is that *taxing* an article will make it *cheaper.* The tax always constitutes a part of the price—it is added to the original cost; of course then it raises the cost or price, and how raising the price of an article can make it cheaper is beyond my understanding. The Tariffites, my opponent among the rest, attempt to prove this absurdity by saying that goods are cheaper *now,* than they were ten or fifteen years ago. This is true, goods *are* cheaper, but so far from this being owing to the Tariff—it is so *in spite of* the Tariff. If goods are cheaper than they were ten or fifteen years ago, it is in consequence of other and very different causes which I will proceed to state.

First. The raw material out of which the goods are made has fallen in price. Take cotton for example. Cotton, ten or fifteen years ago, brought from ten to fifteen cents a pound, *now* it sells for four and five cents a pound. *Then,* one pound of cotton would have paid for at least one yard of cotton cloth, now it takes two pounds to pay for one yard of decent shirting. If then it was even true that the Tariff had reduced the price of goods, it has likewise reduced the price of produce still more, so that we have gained nothing on that score.

But, it is not true that the Tariff of 1842 has even nominally reduced the price of goods. Mr. Fisher said, he had before him the Price current of domestic goods as they stood in the Spring *before,* and the Spring *after* the present Tariff went into operation, and these show that the Tariff caused a *rise,* on an average, of at least twenty five per cent on all kinds of goods.

The rise on *Brown Shirting* was	37 per cent.
On Bleached shirting,	30 per cent.
On Brown drillings,	27 per cent.
On Printed goods,	33 per cent.
On Cottonades and all kinds of summer stuffs	25 per cent.
On Satinets,	25 per cent.
On Woolen goods,	20 per cent.

While this Tariff caused a *rise* on manufactured goods, it caused a *fall* on all agricultural products, that is, it caused a rise on whatever the farmer has to buy, and it has reduced the price of whatever the farmer has to sell. So that, although manufactured goods are nominally cheaper than they were ten or fifteen years ago, yet they are higher now than they were under the last years of the compromise Act, and just before this Tariff was passed.

But there is another reason why goods are cheaper now than they were ten or fifteen years ago.—This is owing to the great improvements in machinery for spinning and weaving. Wonderful improvements have been made in all kinds of machinery within the past ten years. At this time, one person can make more cloth in the same length of time, than any two hundred women in the land can do with the old spinning wheel and loom:—of course the cost of converting a pound of cotton into cotton cloth is now a mere trifle, not exceeding from two to three cents, according to its quality.

But you cannot show how the Tariff affects the price of goods by comparing the prices of the present time with the prices ten or fifteen years ago. The only test is to compare the present prices in this country where the Tariff is felt, with the prices in other countries where the goods are made.

Let us do this:—From the "Manchester Price current" annexed to the report of the committee of Ways and Means, before mentioned, it appears that the prices of cotton goods, at the manufactories in Manchester, such as Domestic or Stout, bleached or unbleached, Shirtings and Sheetings, Printed cotton, checks, bedticks, and flannels, &c. &c., are more than *one hundred* per cent cheaper there, than in the Factories in this country; that is, the prices in the American Factories, are double what they are in Manchester, and in most cases more than double, for the tax on shirting and sheeting, is from 100 to 160 per cent. In other words if there was no tariff, the cotton goods now selling in our stores at 8 and 10 cents per yard, could be bought for 4 and 5 cents a yard, and it is so with many other articles.

Besides these causes for the nominal fall in the price of goods, Mr. Fisher mentioned several others, all going to show that the fall was not occasioned *by* the Tariff, but was in *despite of* the Tariff.

Mr. Fisher said, there is another view of this Tariff of 1842, which the people ought to take. If it is kept on the country it will, in time, destroy all our foreign trade.

Already it excludes all the coarse kinds of cotton fabrics, and although the consumption of cotton goods puts millions into the pockets of the manufacturers, it puts not a cent into the public Treasury. Let the monopolists go on excluding first one kind of goods and then another, where will the revenue come from to carry on the Government? Trade will be cut off, and a direct tax will have to be laid on the country to support the Government.

Again:—See how this abominable Tariff is already diminishing the trade of the country. Public documents show, that the amount of our exports in value has greatly fallen off since this Tariff went into operation. Our population is increasing,—but our trade is declining. Look at the present and past prices of our great staple, *cotton.* Mr. Fisher said, it could be demonstrated by figures, that the Tariff of 1842 has diminished the price of our cotton at least two cents per pound, and if this unjust law is not changed, the price must continue to decline, unless indeed, the opening of the trade with China should keep it up a little longer. But for the opening of this trade our cotton crop of 1844, would not have sold for more than *three cents* per pound. But, the monopolists at the North say the low price of cotton is owing to the increased production, and their echoes here at the South, like well-taught parrots, repeat the same song. Now, the fact is, there has been little or no increase in the quantity of cotton produced in the last two years. The crop of 1842 was a better crop, considering quantity and quality, than 1843, or 1844. And the crop of 1845, from present appearances, will greatly fall off. The drought has destroyed the prospects of cotton in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia at least.

This may occasion a small rise in price, and then we will hear the cry that the Tariff makes cotton high, as we now hear that it makes goods low.

Mr. Fisher said, it was time for the Farmers and Planters of the Southern States, to awaken to a true sense of their situation. What Farmer or Planter is now making 6 per cent. on his capital invested in Agriculture? Very few, if any; but how is it with the great manufacturers? Why, according their own reports, they are making at least 25 per cent. a year on their capital. If there be some, who from bad management fall short of this, there are many more who go beyond it,—and all these excessive profits are made out of the Farmers and laboring classes of the community.

Mr. Fisher said there were some so ignorant, or perhaps so designing, as to wish to make the people believe that he is hostile to Manufactures because he is opposed to the iniquitous Tariff of 1842. Nothing is more untrue. He wished to see manufactures of all descriptions rise, extend, and flourish throughout the whole South,—but then he wished to see them rise and flourish by their own industry and skill, and not by robbing the Farmers, by means of an unjust law, of their hard earnings. He wished to see all the Mechanical arts more extensively pursued in the Southern states, than at present, and one of the reasons why he so much detests the Tariff of 1842, is that it prevents this from taking place, and it was his candid belief, that if this Tariff is kept on us five years longer, it will drive out what few mechanics we have among us. Our shoemakers, tailors, &c., will have to quit their trades and follow something else, or move to the North and work on wages.

And yet there are some who wish to make our mechanics believe, that the Tariff helps them.

After the Compromise Act began to approach its lowest point, all will recollect that Manufactures began to spring up in North Carolina, and, the Mechanics began to do better,—but who can point to any new establishments being built since the Tariff of 1842,—or, what mechanic feels that he is doing better under this law, than under the Compromise? Let the Farmers and Mechanics consider these things, and they will see that the Tariff act of 1842 is their greatest enemy, and unless changed, will prove to be their destroyer.

Mr. Fisher said he had no doubt whatever, the Manufacturers in every part of this country can prosper with good management under a revenue Tariff of 20 per cent., with discriminations for revenue only, particularly, when it is considered that the natural protection is equal to at least 15 per cent. more, making in all a protection of 35 per cent. If they cannot get along with a protection of 35 per cent., it only proves that the country is not ripe for them and that we ought to pursue something else. But, how is it that we almost every day hear the Northern Manufacturers boasting that they can take their fabrics to China, and South America, and there compete with British fabrics on equal terms, and yet here at home they are not satisfied with a protection in their favor against the British of 35 cents on the dollar? It shows that they are willing to take reasonable profits on their goods from Foreigners,—but that at home they wish to make double and treble profits out of their own countrymen.

When my honorable opponent, said Mr. Fisher, first offered for Congress, before the district was changed, he published a circular in which he used the following language:—"I am opposed entirely to a protective Tariff,"—"I am in no event in favor of laying a Tariff but for revenue alone,"—"I am for adhering to the letter and spirit of the compromise act of 1833, which was and has always been satisfactory to the South, and the passage of which restored peace and harmony to our national councils, and happiness to our people. I believe under its porvisions in ordinary times, enough revenue can be raised to pay the expenses of such an economical Government as we desire, and the country demands."

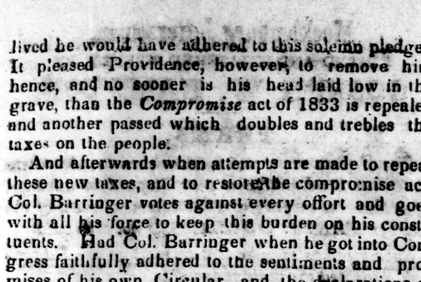
Nor was Col. Barringer the only one of his political complexion who pledged themselves before 1842 to "adhere to the letter and spirit of the Compromise act of 1833." In the contest of 1840, the public speakers everywhere promised the people to preserve the compromise, and none more positively than Mr. Clay and General Harrison. Even as late as January, 1842, in a speech in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Clay said:—"Carry out then the spirit of the compromise act. Look to *revenue alone* for the support of the Government. Do not raise the question of *protection*, which I hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity for protection, &c." General Harrison, in his letter to H. W. Foster, says:—"*I am for supporting the Compromise act, and never will agree to its being altered or repealed.*" And must we not believe if he had

lived he would have adhered to this solemn pledge? It pleased Providence, however, to remove him hence, and no sooner is his head laid low in the grave, than the *Compromise* act of 1833 is repealed and another passed which doubles and trebles the taxes on the people.

And afterwards when attempts are made to repeal these new taxes, and to restore the compromise act, Col. Barringer votes against every effort and goes with all his force to keep this burden on his constituents. Had Col. Barringer when he got into Congress faithfully adhered to the sentiments and promises of his own Circular, and the declarations of Mr. Clay, and the solemn pledge of Gen. Harrison on the subject, he would in all human probability at this time be running for re-election without opposition. Certain I am if he had adhered to these pledges on the Tariff, and had not voted against restoring Texas to the Union, he would not now have me for a competitor. But it seems no sooner did he get into Congress, than a change came over his dream; he forgot his circular; and voted against every attempt that was made to relieve his own suffering constituents from the heavy burdens laid on them by the act of 1842.

Whether his constituents will approve of this course in Col. Barringer, now remains to be seen. The facts are before them, and they must judge, and decide between us.

Note. There were still other views taken of the Tariff of 1842, by Mr. Fisher, exposing its injustice and iniquity, but neither time or space will admit of any further enlargement here. His remarks on all other subjects are for the same reason omitted in this publication.



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

CHARLES FISHER,

Of Rowan.

Election Thursday, the 7th of August.

MR. FISHER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. FISHER, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

At E. B. D. Sloan's, Meck.	Saturday	26
Charlotte, "	Monday	28
Rutledge's, Lincoln,	Tuesday	29
Sandifer's Springs, Lin.	Wednesday	30
Col. A. Mauney's, "	Thursday	31
Seagle's Store, Catawba,	Friday, Aug.	1
Newton, "	Saturday	2
Gabriel's, "	Monday	4
Beatty's Ford, "	Tuesday	5

EULOGY ON JACKSON.

According to appointment, the Rev. Mr. FREEMAN delivered a funeral oration yesterday in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, to a large concourse of people assembled in the Presbyterian Church in this place. About 11 o'clock, a long procession was formed at the Courthouse, under the direction of Capt. H. C. Owens and D. Parks, as Marshals, and headed by the Monumental Band, marched to the Church with solemn music. Here the exercises were opened with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. T. S. Daniel, when Mr. Freeman delivered an oration of great power and eloquence. As we hope soon to have a copy for publication, we shall pass no eulogy on the oration; but all were touched by the eloquence of the orator, and we noticed many a tear trickling down the cheeks of sturdy men who do not shed tears unless deeply affected. The occasion was indeed a solemn one, tho' joyfully so to those who loved the memory of the departed hero and sage.

HEALTH OF CHARLOTTE.

We regret to learn that reports of the unhealthiness of Charlotte, have gone abroad far and wide. It is true, we have had some sickness here during this summer, and what we have had has been very fatal; but at this time our town is remarkably healthy—unusually so for this season of the year. So far as we can upon inquiry learn, there is not a case of sickness in town of a serious character.

We hope no one will be deterred from visiting Charlotte on account of the reports above alluded to; for we assure the public they have no foundation in truth.

SPEECH OF MR. ELLIS.

We bespeak attention to the able speech of Mr. ELLIS in this day's paper, delivered in the last Legislature, showing the indebtedness of the State on account of the Rail Roads. We wish the voters in this District to bear in mind, that this immense debt was saddled on the State mainly through the exertions of D. M. Barringer, the federal candidate for Congress here. He was the main instrument in thus involving the State in debt, and now the people must sweat under increased taxes to pay it up. Let him be remembered at the polls on the 7th of August.

STIR UP, DEMOCRATS!

From all parts of the District we hear the most cheering news of Mr. Fisher's success before the people. In Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus and Union, where he has spoken, his open, manly bearing, and his clear and convincing speeches have won upon the hearts of the people, and made friends of many who were formerly opposed to him in politics. It is hoped, therefore, that our friends everywhere will *go to work* without delay. The day on which the contest is to be decided is close at hand, and we have no time to lose. Mr. Fisher is laboring hard in the glorious cause, and if we all do the same a brilliant victory awaits us on the 7th August.

MR. FISHER'S CIRCULAR.

We give in this paper the masterly Circular of Mr. Fisher to the voters of this District. It is a compilation from his speeches made in various parts of the District, and as a full and fair discussion of the tariff, none can question the positions taken, or refute the arguments drawn from them. Who, after reading the facts here laid down—facts drawn from official documents, can longer support such an iniquitous system, or support those who uphold it? Col. Barringer is the advocate of this system of burdens upon his own neighbors and constituents, and voted throughout the last Congress against any modification or reduction of it. He can't justify his course, but doggedly perseveres in it. He seems more devoted to the interests of the northern manufacturers than to those of his own constituents;—then, if he must go to Congress, let him hunt out a district in Massachusetts, and represent the Tariff-abolitionists of that region.

THE WAR BEGUN.

We discover by the last number of the federal paper at Salisbury, that the dirty work of personal defamation has commenced against Mr. Fisher. He is abused in every conceivable shape, and in the most violent manner. We expected this game would be commenced just before the election, by the filthy birds that swarm about the federal press in Salisbury, and who yet smart under the lash applied to them in days of yore by Mr. Fisher. This is to be regretted. We did hope that the opponents of Mr. Fisher would conduct this campaign upon high grounds—would consent to discuss *principles* before the people, and let personal detraction alone. But they have taken a different course, and the friends of Charles Fisher have no cause to fear the result of such a war. Personally, morally, and politically, his character is above reproach, and he is able at any time to meet and put down all his enemies. There are no *stains* attached to his character from which the moral sensibilities of the community recoil with disgust. *He* bears the marks of an honorable, virtuous, upright citizen, and is so esteemed by the community in which he lives, and always has been. The tongue of the slanderer may assail the political acts of Mr Fisher, but until now, no one has ever dared to assail his moral purity. But what do these pitiful slanderers say of him? They say the people must not trust him; that he is unworthy of a free people's confidence; that he is "*as dangerous as a Burr, and as treacherous as an Arnold.*" And upon what grounds do these defamers base these charges? Why, that Mr. Fisher would not desert his long cherished political creed to go with the federalists in deceiving the people in 1840. He was opposed to a Bank, a Tariff, Internal Improvements, and all the political heresies of the federalists:—*they, too,* then (previous to 1840) professed to be opposed to all these measures. But when they got into power in 1840, they turned right round and went *for all these measures,* to which they had told the people they were opposed; and now because Mr. Fisher refused to act thus treacherously, they abuse and villify him. Truly, these men must think the people very shallow.

But the fact is, these political Arnolds themselves are the men who deserve to be branded as traitors, and they feel and know it;—and they think the people are coming to the same conclusion. And, in their desperation, they are passing all bounds in their abuse of Mr. Fisher personally. Do they expect to save their sinking cause in this way? Do they expect that the friends of Mr. Fisher will quietly submit to be thus run over? If they do, they are sadly mistaken. Other men have characters as well as Mr. Fisher—but whether they be so good and so clear of reproach as is his, the people will probably soon be better able to judge. We shall hold the federal candidate responsible for these slanders of the Salisbury paper on Mr. Fisher, for we understand he is circulating them by hundreds, or having it done. And this has lowered him in our estimation more than anything he has ever done in his whole political life. If he has to resort to such means to defeat an honorable opponent, he is unfit to represent a high minded and honorable people

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☞ One of the grounds on which the federal scribblers for the Salisbury paper base their abuse of Mr. Fisher, is, that he has succeeded in securing for himself a large amount of Choctaw lands in Mississippi. We believe he has land claims there to a large amount;—but did he get them dishonestly? *That is not charged,* for such a charge could not be made in truth. No; he got them honestly, as the fruits of years of hard labor. As agent of the Choctaw Indians, he gained a large amount of lands, which these poor savages had been cheated out of by heartless speculators, and they gave him a portion of the lands as a remuneration for his services. This was a voluntary proposition from the Indians; and to establish their claims, Mr. Fisher had to undergo an amount of labor, fatigue, privation, and expense which few men in the country would have been able to withstand. But he was *successful*—there lies his sin. Other men—speculators about Salisbury, tried to cheat Mr. Fisher, as well as the Indians, out of these Choctaw claims, and get them all for themselves; and because he had talents and perseverance enough to defeat their selfish purposes, they now set the blood-hounds of party on him, and endeavor to crush him and ruin his good name. They have "cried havoc, and let slip the dogs of war" to eat up Mr. Fisher—and for what? He has been, by his talents and industry, successful in amassing some property, while those who tried to thwart him have gone to the wall.

There is one thing very certain, however—that is, that what little property Mr. Fisher has, he has not made it by *extortion*—by taking advantage of his fellow-men in distress, nor by grinding down the poor. He has ever borne the character of a kind-hearted, generous friend, ready to relieve his distressed neighbors, instead of taking advantage of their necessities to shave the last penny they had. He never had a clique of money-sharks around him to take advantage of the unwary and the needy, to board up filthy lucre with which to feed pride and debauchery. The federal candidate and his friends should be the last to charge any one with dishonorable dealings in pecuniary matters. If the "prison-houses" in an adjoining County could speak, they would unfold a tale on this very subject, that would make somebody look blue in the face. We have some FACTS on this subject, that a provocation may draw out next week.

THE BRANCH MINT.

Col. Barringer has issued a circular, to blazon forth his claims to support in this District, for having *done his duty* in favor of the re-establishment of the Branch Mint in this place. Truly, this is "much ado about nothing." Whoever said Col. Barringer did not do his duty on this question? No one that we know of, and this whole matter has been a far-fetched effort of Col. Barringer to boast to the people of what he did in favor of re-establishing the Mint. He should not, however, in heralding his mighty deeds, have availed himself of falsehood, and in this way extorted certificates from distant members of Congress to prove what no one in the District ever doubted—to wit: that he did *his duty* as the representative of this District, in favor of getting an appropriation for rebuilding the Mint. Could he have done otherwise, and ever been safe in showing his face in this District?

But we say that Col. Barringer has conveyed false impressions to Mr. Dromgoole, Mr. Ingersoll, and others in relation to this matter, or they have written very foolish letters to him. One says—"I consider you among the last men who should be charged with want of fidelity to the interests of his constituents." Another: "If I could be surprised at anything, in these times, it is that you are charged with a want of fidelity and zeal in the discharge of your duties in favor of re-establishing the Mint." This is the tone of all the letters;—they plainly imply that Col. Barringer has been assailed by the press in this District, as having been opposed to the re-establishment of the Mint, and as having been in general inattentive to his duties at Washington. If Col. Barringer wrote any such thing to these members of Congress, he knows he wrote that which was false, and he must have done it solely for the purpose of giving himself an opportunity to puff into importance his vote in favor of rebuilding the Mint. This is the whole secret. Mr. Fisher, nor no one else, ever charged him with a want of zeal in this matter:—they only said he should not assume to himself all the glory, when other members from this State did an honorable part in getting the appropriation.

And pray, what is the occasion of issuing this big circular of the Colonel's? Give him all the merit he can possibly claim, and how does he stand? Here was the member from our District, with a plain path marked out before him, his duty in following it distinctly written, and because he did not "take out into the woods."—because he did not go contrary to the unanimous and strongly expressed will of his constituents, he must issue a circular to announce the fact, accompanied by a cloud of certificates obtained upon false representations. Now, suppose Col. Barringer, after receiving a cart load of petitions, praying the re-establishment of the Mint, had not opposed it, but only remained inactive, would he have been safe in ever again showing his face in the District? We admit he did his duty on this subject;—we believe he labored hard to get the Mint rebuilt, and we believe, too, he did it from honest motives;—but should Democrats vote for him on this account to go back to Washington and vote against them on every other vital question? He knew better than to oppose the rebuilding the Mint—that was a home question about which there could be no mistake, and he was too smart to oppose us there. But how did he vote on other equally important questions? How did he vote on the Tariff, Abolition, the annexation of Texas, &c.? On these questions he was found voting against the interests and plainly expressed will of his constituents, along side of Adams, Giddings, and other federal abolitionists. He voted against reducing the abominable tariff, which oppresses the southern laborer, to make the northern manufacturer rich;—he voted against the Resolution to annex Texas to the Union, a measure unanimously desired by the southern people, and which was necessary to the safety and peace of the South;—and he voted several times with Adams and Co. in relation to the reception of Abolition petitions, and yet, with all these sins on his back, this out and out federalist asks Democrats to vote for his re-election, because he *did his duty*, and no more than his duty, in voting for the rebuilding of the Mint! Can Democrats be caught by such bait? Shall we forgive this old enemy of our principles, because he did his duty on a local question, which was disconnected with politics, and which he dared not oppose?—Would any man, representing this District, have dared to oppose the rebuilding the Mint, and then had the temerity to come again among our people? No, indeed. He would have been driven from the District by the hot indignation of the people, and that Col. Barringer very well knew.

DEMOCRATS, BE ON YOUR GUARD!

The floodgates of federal misrepresentation and defamation have been let loose upon Mr. Fisher, and the Democrats of the District should be vigilant in guarding voters against their impositions. We tell our friends that the masterly manner in which Mr. Fisher has conducted the campaign, his clear and convincing argument, and the glaring exposures he has made of Col. Barringer's political heresies, and his bad votes in the last Congress, has alarmed the federal leaders—they snuff defeat in every breeze, and powerful exertions will be made to save their sinking cause. Personal abuse of our candidate, misrepresentation of his political views and acts, and falsehood in every shape will be freely used. Be on your guard. Let every man be at his post ready to do his duty in spreading the truth and guarding against the foul devices of the enemy.

WAR!—WAR!!

Well, we suppose, from the following "Decree," issued by the Mexican authorities, that we shall soon have war with that country, because we have annexed Texas to the Union. This news will, no doubt, greatly rejoice Col. Barringer and his federal friends in this Congressional District. They have always said that if we dared to annex Texas to the Union, Mexico *and* England would whip us for it, and hence they were opposed to annexation. They didn't want to be whipped by their dear mother England. But here is the Decree of the authorities of Mexico:

Don Manual Rincon, general of division and constitutional governor of the department of Mexico, has published the following proclamation:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to me the following decree:

"Jose Joaquin de Herrerat general of division and president *ad interim* of the Mexican republic, to the citizens thereof—

"Be it known, that the general Congress has decreed, and the executive sanctioned, the following:

"The National Congress of the Mexican republic considering—

"That the Congress of the United States of the North has, by a decree, which its executive has sanctioned, resolved to incorporate the territory of Texas with the American Union:

"That this manner of appropriating to itself territories upon which other nations have rights, introduces a monstrous novelty, endangering the peace of the world, and violating the sovereignty of nations:

"That this usurpation, now consummated to the prejudice of Mexico, has been insidious preparation for a long time, at the same time that the most cordial friendship was proclaimed; and that, on the part of this republic, the existing treaties between it and those States were respected scrupulously and legally:

"That the said annexation of Texas to the United States tramples on the conservative principle of society, attacks all the rights that Mexico has to that territory, is an insult to her dignity as a sovereign nation, and threatens her independence and political existence:

"That the law of the United States, in reference to the annexation of Texas to the United States, does in nowise destroy the rights that Mexico has, and will enforce, upon that department:

"That the United States, having trampled on the principles which served as a basis to the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and more especially to those of boundaries fixed with precision, even previous to 1832, they are considered as violated by that nation:

"And, finally, that the unjust spoliation of which they wish to make the Mexican nation the victim, gives her the clear right to use all her resources and power to resist, to the last moment, said annexation:

"IT IS DECREED:

"1st. That the Mexican nation calls upon all her children to the defence of her national independence, threatened by the usurpation of Texas, which is intended to be realized by the decree of annexation passed by the Congress, and sanctioned by the President of the United States of the North.

"2d. In consequence, the government will call to arms all the forces of the army, according to the authority granted it by the existing laws; and, for the preservation of public order, for the support of her institutions, and, in case of necessity, to serve as a reserve to the army, the government, according to the powers given to it on the 9th of December, 1844, will raise the corps specified by said decree, under the name of *'defenders of the independence and of the laws.'*

By the arrival which brought the above, we also learn that the Mexicans were concentrating troops on the Texian border, and about Vera Cruz. But there is no danger of their doing much harm, as our government has been sending large bodies of troops, land and naval, out in that direction. So, if these Mexican barbarians, and their British allies, wish a fight, they can very soon get one, and a decent flogging to boot.

"A half a loaf is better than no bread"

We suppose Col. Barringer had the above homely adage in his mind when he issued his circular to emblazon the honors due him for voting for the appropriation to rebuild the Mint. Has he done nothing else, his constituents may ask, but give this one vote? Yes, he gave other votes, but he is particularly careful not to issue a circular to inform you of *them.* We will tell you, however.

He voted *five* different times against reducing the present oppressive Tariff: he voted twice against the annexation of Texas: he voted once or more in favor of abolishing the rule to exclude abolition petitions from Congress, or what had the same effect, and he voted in general with John Q. Adams, Giddings, and the other abolition-tariff-federalists in Congress. He will not issue a circular to tell you of these votes; for, as "birds of a feather flock together," he knows you would not like to see your representative in such company. But he thinks his Mint vote will fix the matter, and that is all he has to come before his constituents with in asking them to re-elect him!

☞ We understand Fisher and Barringer had a meeting at Concord on Tuesday last, and that Fisher made the fur fly off his opponent at such a rate, that it is thought he will not get furred over again during the whole season. Indeed, it is feared he will be a naked coon the balance of his days. The Democrats in Cabarrus are in high spirits

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HONEST MEN.—At Nantucket, Mass., Messrs Fish & Rice, who failed a few years ago for nearly $2,200,000, and settled with their creditors for fifty three cents on the dollar, on the 1st paid up the balance of the claims against them.

Walker Anderson, Esq., has been appointed by the President, Navy Agent at Pensacola, Florida. He was formerly a citizen of this State.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Mr. EDITOR; I see a piece in the Watchman of this place, says, since your difficulty with Pearson, you have had a great dread of federal lawyers. I suppose one of the editors of this dirty sheet judges you by himself. A man who has been kicked, and cuffed, and beat as he has been for his impudence, would naturally have a dread of being whipped. Point this fellow to a lamp-post, or a hickory stick, and he will almost faint—he might not get in such a fix as to require the services of a washer-woman, as on a former occasion, but he would leave in a hurry. Don't notice him; the creature is too contemptible. We up here will take care of him.

SALISBURY.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.

During the heavy thunder storm on last Saturday evening, four horses were killed by lightning, and two men very seriously injured, at one of the Devil's play places on the Chestatee River, in this County, known as the "*Briar Patch.*" It seems that a large number of persons had collected at that place for the purpose of witnessing the old antiquated barbarous sports of COCK FIGHTING, which came off just before the occurrence of the above catastrophe. The four horses killed were tied to a little locust tree in the yard of a little doggery into which the sportsmen had fled for protection from the pelting storm. And whilst quaffing a social glass, to dispel the gloom incident to a stormy evening, Heaven's artilery let loose her thunder bolts, knocking their glasses from their lips, while in the very act of swallowing the poisonous draft—setting the *Kings Queens* and *Knaves,* with which a group were amusing themselves in one corner of the grocery, to dancing a new and interesting cotillion, and bursting into atoms the heads of several whiskey barrels.—*Dahlonega (Ga) Watchman*

Mr. Besancon, of this city, arrived at Galveston on Sunday, the 29th, in the steamer McKim, with despatches from our government to the Texian convention, and set off on Monday for Houston, on his way to Austin.

Major General Sherman applied to the President of Texas for permission to raise volunteers to take possession of the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, which, it was rumored, the Mexicans were about to occupy with troops. The President refused the application, says the Galveston News, although he had previously agreed with General Sherman that the measure was prudent, and even necessary.

This is precisely the territory which the United States troops under Gen. Taylor are about to occupy.—*N. O. Courier.*

THE TARIFF.

The Washington correspondent of the N. York *Herald* represents Mr. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury, as collecting materials, by inquiries directed to different parts of the country, for a report in favor of reducing the Tariff to the Revenue Standard. We observe also a good deal of flutter among the Whig papers about Mr. WALKER's late letter to that effect. We have reason to believe that these indications are not delusive—that Mr. WALKER designs to propose radical alterations in the existing Tariff. It is to be hoped he will adopt the most liberal means for obtaining information. The Committee who framed the Tariff of 1842, called the Manufacturers into council to know what duties would suit them. We know the result. We trust Mr. WALKER well understands the difference between a measure suited to promote one interest, and a measure designed to defend the country, at the least cost to the people at large. We trust he will make his inquiries of all, and invite every great branch of industry to speak for itself. With the producers it is not a question how much they will be advantaged by duties, but how much they are willing to be injured for the sake of supporting the Government.—*Charleston Mercury.*

MARRIED,

In Lancaster District, S. C., on the 3d instant, by Wm. Culp, Esq., Mr. WM. WAITE to Miss MARY ANN IVENS, all of this County. Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. RICH. A. HOOD to Mrs. MARY HOOD, all of this County.

Departed this Life,

In this County, on the 17th instant, Mrs. MARGARET ALEXANDER, relict of the late Col. Charles Alexander, in the 67th year of her age. Mrs. A. was greatly beloved by all with whom she had intercourse, for the amiable and kind qualities of her heart. She was an affectionate mother, kind mistress, and a benevolent neighbor. She was, too a pious christian—a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and those who mourn her death here, should recollect that she liveth in a better and happier world;—they should be consoled by this reflection, and prepare to meet her in that happy land where parting shall be no more.

To the free and independent Voters of Mecklenburg county.

GENTLEMEN: The time is approaching and will soon arrive, when in the exercise of your rights and privileges you will be expected to vote for a suitable person to fill the office of county court Clerk. And, as my name has been before you for some time as a candidate, I deem it my duty to give you a brief outline of the course I would expect to pursue, should you think proper to elect me to that office.

The office itself being one in which the people of the county in general are equally interested, it appears to me proper, desirable, and more conducive to the public good, that it should be occupied by a man who is honest and capable, and who will discharge its duties in person, and in such a manner, that neither party could take any exceptions to his course while acting in that capacity.

Should you elect me, I will promise to devote my whole attention and energies to the duties of the office, and to discharge them in person, (if it can be done by one man,) and in such a manner as to give general satisfaction. Respectfully,

A. GRAHAM.

Charlotte, July, 1845.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of removing to the south the subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION, lying in Mecklenburg county, three miles south of Charlotte, immediately at the forks of the public roads leading to Yorkville, Chesterville and Camden, S. C. The tract of land is very valuable for farming purposes, and contains between

Five and six hundred Acres,

About 175 acres of which is cleared and in good farming condition, including some excellent MEADOWS. On the tract is a good new

Dwelling House,

Not quite finished, and all the necessary out-buildings, all new, and put up with a view of keeping a house of entertainment, the stand being among the best in the country. There is also on the tract two good

Gold-Mines,

Both of which have been worked to considerable profit, and experienced miners pronounce them very rich, if properly worked.

Any person desirous of purchasing such property would do well to call and view the premises. The terms will be made very accommodating to a responsible purchaser.

MARTIN ICEHOUR.

July 25, 1845. 18-r

Ranger's Notice.

JOHN HOWARD, Esq., on big Hunting creek, enters one sorrel, or strawberry roan MARE, about 6 or 7 years old, and about 15 hands high, a little hip-shot on the left side—no brands nor shoes on; appraised to $30.

JO: W. MURDOCH,

Ranger for Iredell county.

July 16, 1845. 18w2*

POETRY.

THE RAINBOW.

BY AMELIA.

I *sometimes* have thought, in my loneliest hours,
That lie on my heart like the dew on the flowers,
Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon,
When my heart was as light as a blossom in June;
The green earth was moist with the late fallen showers,
The breeze fluttered down and blew open the flowers,
While a single white cloud to its haven of rest,
On the white wing of peace floated off in the west.

As I threw back my tresses to catch the cool breeze,
That scattered the rain-drops and dimpled the seas,
Far up the blue sky a fair rainbow unrolled
Its soft tinted pinions of purple and gold!
'Twas born in a moment, yet, quick as its birth,
It had stretched to the uttermost ends of the earth,
And, fair as an angel, it floated all free,
With a wing on the earth and a wing on the sea.

How calm was the ocean! how gentle its swell!
Like a woman's soft bosom, it rose and it fell,
While its light sparkling waves stealing laughingly o'er,
When they saw the fair rainbow knelt down to the shore;
No sweet hymn ascended, no murmur of prayer,
Yet I felt that the spirit of worship was there,
And bent my young head in devotion and love,
'Neath the form of the angel that floated above.

How wide was the sweep of its beautiful wings!
How boundless its circles; how radiant its rings!
If I looked on the sky 'twas suspended in air,
If I looked on the ocean the rainbow was there;
Thus forming a girdle as brilliant and whole
As the thoughts of the rainbow that circled my soul,
Like the wings of the Deity, calmly unfurled,
It bent from the cloud and encircled the world.

There are moments, I think, when the spirit receives,
Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten leaves,
When the folds of the heart in a moment unclose,
Like the innermost leaves from the heart of the rose;
And thus, when the rainbow had passed from the sky,
The thoughts it awoke were too deep to pass by;
It left my full soul like the wing of a dove,
All fluttering with pleasure, and fluttering with love.
I know that each moment of rapture or pain,
But shortens the links in life's mystical chain;
I know that my form, like that bow from the wave,
May pass from the earth and lie cold in the grave;
Yet, oh! when death's shadows thy bosom uncloud,
When I shrink from the thought of the coffin and shroud,
May Hope, like the rainbow, my spirit unfold,
In her beautiful pinions of purple and gold.

VARIETY.

"*Historical Society*" *Attention!*—The following list of national nick names, which we cut from an exchange paper, shows how little we need apprehend a dearth of distinctive titles by which we may be known: The inhabitants of.

Maine, are called Foxes; New Hambshire, Granite Boys; Massachusetts, Bay Staters; Vermont, Green Mountain Boys; Rhode Island, Gun Flints; Connecticut, wooden Nutmegs; New York, Knickerbockers; New Jersey, Clam-catchers; Pennsylvania, Leatherheads; Delaware, Muskrats; Maryland, Craw thumpers; Virginia, Beagles; North Carolina, Tarboilers; South Carolina, Weasels; Georgia, Buzzards; Louisiana, Cre-*owls*; Alabama, Lizards; Kentucky, Corncrackers; Tennessee, Cotton manies; Ohio, Buck-eyes; Indiana, Hoosiers; Illinois, Suckers; Missouri, Pewks; Mississippi, Tadpoles; Arkansas, Gophers; Michigan, Wolverines; Florida, Fly-up-the-Creek; Wisconsin, Badgers; Iowa, Hawkeyes; N W. Territory, Prairie Dogs; Oregon, Hard Cases.

Preserving Eggs.—My manner of keeping eggs so that they will be fresh, is as follows:—I place a layer of saw dust in a keg, then pack the eggs closely to each other with the small end down, to prevent the yolk passing through the white of the egg; over this, place another layer of saw dust, packing closely to and between the eggs, where they do not touch each other, and so on to filling the keg; then head it tight and change end for end every twenty four hours. In this manner, eggs will keep a year, and be as fresh as the day they were laid.

Worms.—A mixture of equal quantities of salt and ashes, applied around the stem of young cabbage and most other plants, is recommended to keep off worms—and a mixture of soot and sulphur sprinkled on cucumber, squash, and melon vines, to keep off bugs, &c.

An editor, (says the Baltimore Patriot) having read in another paper that there is a tobacco which if a man smoke or chew it, "he will forget that he owes a dollar in the world," innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article.

Davidson College.

THE students will be examined on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th inst. The Committee of Examination are:—Rev. Messrs. Jacobs, Peacock, Lockridge, Cyrus Johnson, and J. M. Wilson, together with Wm. L. Davidson, Esq., and C. W. Harris.

On Wednesday, the 30th, several addresses are to be delivered publicly before each of the literary societies; and the Trustees are expected to meet.

The Commencement will be on Thursday, 31st.

July 11, 1845. 17-te

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., living five miles from Charlotte, on the Mason's Ferry road, a brown HORSE, nine or ten years old, three white feet, blaze in his face, and short tail. Said horse was got from Geo. Todd, who got him from Marcus Boyd, 8 miles above Lincolnton, to which place he will likely go unless taken up. If delivered in Charlotte, at Mr. Norment's Hotel, or information given me so that I get him again, a liberal reward will be given.

DAVID WEANT.

July 18th, 1845. 118-tf.

Journal will insert two weeks.

LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;

A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES, EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign

WINES.

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities, Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick-Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-f

AUCTION

At the Charlotte Female Academy.

ON MONDAY, the 28th instant, will be sold at public sale, (at the Academy,) the

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE

In use at the Academy, consisting of

Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Venetian Window Blinds, transparent Window Shades, Bedsteads, and Mattresses.

The various utensils of the KITCHEN, with a very superior COOK STOVE. Also, one COW.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON.

July 18, 1845. 18w2

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Natnaniel A. Johnson, deceased, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, who is the qualified administrator, authenticated according to law, within due time, or this notice will be plead to debar them.

EZEKIEL JOHNSON, Admr.

July 11, 1845. 18w3

Caution.

MY wife MARGARET, having left my care and protection, without any just cause, I am reduced to the unpleasant necessity of forwarning all persons against giving her credit on my account. I will pay no debt she contracts after this date.

JOHN Q. LEMMONS.

July 8, 1845. 17w3

Make your Tax Returns.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will attend at my office in Charlotte from the 9th to the 31st inst., (embracing the last 20 working days in July,) to receive the lists of taxable property subject to be returned at this place.

C. J. FOX, J. P.

July 7, 1845. 18w3

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204 1year

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

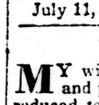
March 28, 1845 202 f

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

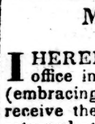
January 9, 1845. 92:::f.



DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec: 13, 1844. 89---y

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit. Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for wirk from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::f.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91f.

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine**, and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 f

Just to Hand!

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 f

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the patronage he has already received, and informs them that he expects to continue

BUTCHERING

during the summer as long as he can get stall fed cattle, as he intends to offer none but what is first rate. He also expects to make arrangements for a supply regularly from the mountains, and such only as are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeavors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER.

June 3, 1845. 12-4w.

☞ Persons getting Beef, must settle every Saturday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59--f

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to receive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—the course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Common Schools.

THE Board of Superintendants of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, and that part of Union formerly Mecklenburg, are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Board *at the new Courthouse in Charlotte, on Thursday the 24th inst.*, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman.

Elysian Grove, July 9, 1845.

N. B. School Committees, and others having business to transact with the Board, are requested to attend as above. 17w2 T. L. H.

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th instant, a colored boy name ANDREW. I caution all persons not to harbor or employ said boy, as the law will be enforced against all offenders. A handsome reward will be given to any one who will apprehend Andrew and deliver him to me.

F. H. MAXWELL.

July 11, 1845. 17w3

Proposals,

WILL be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August, 1845, for building a

COURT-HOUSE, JAIL,

and enclosing the PUBLIC SQUARE, at Newton Catawba County, N. C.

The Court House is to be of Brick, rough casted with cement, except the basement, which, or a part of which, is to be of Granite; its size is to be 40 feet by 60 feet.

The plans and specifications for the work are deposited at Newton, and can be seen at any time by any person desirous of bidding for the contract; and therefore a minute detail is unnecessary.

The work is to be finished within 18 months from the time of making the contract, contractors required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners are directed by order of the County Court to give the contract to the lowest bidder, or otherwise in their sound discretion, and may from time to time examine the work and direct its execution.

The Proposals will be opened on the day above named, (the day after the Election,) and persons desirous of bidding are requested to make their bids in writing, and direct them sealed, endorsed "Proposals" to

JNO. H. WHEELER,
BURTON CRAIGE,
AND'W. H. SHUFORD,
HENRY WHITNER,
H. W. ROBINSON. } Commissioners.

Newton, Catawba Co., 10th June, 1845. } 14-t8a.

The Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Watchman will copy the above until the 8th of August, 1845, and forward their accounts to the Commissioners.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

STATE OF NORHT CAROLINA.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1845.

Susan Cline, *vs.* John Cline, Elizabeth Cline, Mathias Cline, Moses Cline, Jacob Cline, Edmund Cline, Sophia Cline, Sarah Cline, and Wilson Cline.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Cline and Jacob Cline are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in Charlotte, N. C. notifying the said Moses Cline and Jacob Cline to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead to said petition; otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, *Kiah P. Harris*, Clerk of our said Court, at Concord, the 3d Monday in April, 1845, and the 69th year of our Independence.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.

May 29, 1845. 12:::6w

Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m-fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, c. s c. d.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price.

December 9, 1843. 39-

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county.

June 20. 14--te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.

March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.

March 7, 1845. 99..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.

March 28, 1842. 202., te

☞ We are authorized to anuounce Maj. ROBERT W. FOARD, a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August Election.

May 30, 1845. 211-te

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash*, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1845.

A.
Samuel A. Allen, Dr. R. F. Andrews,
Ira Alexander, Elias C. Alexander,
Miss Susan R. Alexander.

B.
Austin Blake, Wm. A. Bell,
James Barnett, Robert Buckhannon,
Benjamin Brackett.

C.
Mrs. Martha A. Caldwell, Miss V. Q. Clark,
Messrs. Chum & Austin, Mrs. Harriet Cooner,
Hugh Callaghan, 2.

E.
F. Emmons.

F.
Andrew Flannigan.

G.
William J. Grainger, George A. Gray,
Samuel Garrison, Isaac Grier.

H.
Harrison Hodges, Mrs. Patsy Harrison,
Geo. W. Houston, Miss Sarah Hartt,
Matthew H. Hutchison, Alfred Hafner,
Isabel Henderson, J. J. Hayden,
John D. Hunter, James P. Henderson,
Daniel Harriss Robt. B. Hunter.

I.
Caleb Irwin.

J.
Ezekiel Johnston, Solomon I. Jordan,
Wiley Johnston, E. James.

K.
Hugh Kirkpatrick, Miss Elizabeth Keneday,
Samuel J. Karr, Collin C. King,
Robert King.

M.
Leander Moore, 2, James A. McNeely,
F. R. McDowell, Mrs. Pheba McGiboney,
Isaac Macguert.

O.
Nathan Orr, Egbert H. Osborne,
Robert Ormand.

P.
John B. Peacock, Washington Peacock,
William M. Porter, Mrs. Susan Parks.

R.
Jacob Rush, Pomeroy Reyley,
Mrs. Jane Rives, Jonas Rudisill,
D. L. Ray, William R. Rankin,
Isbel or Rachel Robison.

S.
James A. Sadler, James C. Sloan,
Mrs. Elizabeth Scott.

T.
Miss Caroline S. Taylor, Martha Todd.

W.
Matthew Wallis, Esq., Mrs. Abbey Woodrough, 2,
David Weant, James Walker,
David Woodson, S. N. Weddington,
James H. Wilson.

Y.
J. A. Young.

A. McGINN, P. M.

July 1, 1845.

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office.